

157- 4476 *St. Elion*  
A  
S E R M O N

Preached at the West Parish in *LANCASTER*,  
OCTOBER 9. 1760.

O N

The General THANKSGIVING

F O R

The Reduction of *MONTREAL*

A N D

*Total Conquest of CANADA.*

C O N T A I N I N G

A brief Account of the W A R, from  
the Year 1755 ; — and a Review of the first  
Settlement and several Expeditions against (with  
some of the Reasons for holding) CANADA.

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By JOHN MELLEN,

Pastor of the Second Church in *LANCASTER*.

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“ Not for thy Righteousness, or the Uprightness of thine Heart dost  
“ thou go to possess their Land : But for the Wickedness of the  
“ Nations, the Lord thy God doth drive them out from before  
“ thee.”

“ And all this Land——will I give unto your Seed, and they shall  
“ inherit it FOREVER.” *MOSES.*

“ For from the rising of the Sun even unto the going-down of the  
“ same, my Name shall be great among the *Gentiles* ; and in  
“ every Place, Incense shall be offered unto my Name.”

*PROPHET MALACHI.*

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THE Author of the following Discourse gratefully inscribes it to the well-beloved Church and Congregation, in which he officiates, who have encouraged this further Publication of it ; heartily wishing, that they and their Posterity may reap the good Fruit, of the many and glorious Victories therein commemorated, in a future Harvest, *plentiful* as their Number and Importance, and *lasting* as their Memory.

J. M.

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# A *Thanksgiving* S E R M O N

F O R

The CONQUEST of CANADA.

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P S A L M    xxi. 12.

“ The King shall joy in thy Strength, O  
“ Lord ; and in thy Salvation how  
“ greatly shall he rejoice ! ”

“ Thou hast given him his Heart’s Desire,  
“ and hast not withholden the Request  
“ of his Lips.”

**O**UR aged and gracious Sovereign, who is truly a Father to his People, and has been peculiarly kind to his Children in *America*, has had his Heart greatly set upon the Conquest of *Canada* ; and vast Sums have been annually expended for the Support of his Troops, in Conjunction with his loyal Colonies, while under the Smiles of a propitious Providence, in a long Series of remarkable Successes, after frequent Frowns and Disappointments, He has been carrying his Point into Execution, and compleating this valuable and glorious Acquisition.

Methinks, when the joyful News shall arrive at the Court of *London*, of the great Things God has done for us here, the compleat Deliverance of our  
Country

even unto the Lord, but he answered them not. Thou hast made me the Head of the *Heathen*. A People whom I have not known shall serve me. As soon as they hear of me they shall obey me. The Strangers shall submit themselves to me."

Methinks I hear all his loving faithful Subjects, in all Parts of his wide Dominions, (especially in *America*) with Hearts full of Loyalty, Joy, and Duty, joining their victorious Sovereign, and in one common Concert ascribing Greatness, and Power, and Glory, and Victory, and Majesty to that God, by whom good Kings reign and prosper; and extoling and honouring the King of Heaven, all whose Works are Truth and his Ways Judgment, and those that walk in Pride he is able to abase: † And, adopting the Language of our Text, saying "The King shall joy in thy Strength, O Lord, and in thy Salvation how greatly shall he rejoice! Thou hast given him his Heart's Desire, and hast not withholden the Request of his Lips: For thou preventest him with the Blessings of Goodness; thou settest a Crown of pure Gold on his Head. They are confounded that worship graven Images, and boast themselves of their Idols. ‡ That God to whom Vengeance belongeth, even the Judge of the whole Earth, hath lift up himself and rendered a Reward to the proud, who break in Pieces his People and afflict his Heritage. God hath smitten our Enemies upon the Cheek Bone; he hath broken the Teeth of the ungodly that set themselves

† Dan. iv. 37.—‡ Psalm xciv. 1, 2.

## 8      A Thanksgiving Sermon for

themselves against us round about, and gaped upon us with open Mouth to devour us. || Thou hast made their Nobles like *Oreb* and *Zeeb* ; yea, all their Princes, as *Zebab* and *Zalmunna*, who said, Let us take to ourselves the House of God in Possession ; and accordingly entered into the Land to destroy it, and greatly impoverished *Israel*, \* by destroying the Increase of the Earth. But God hath raised up many *Gideons*, and mighty Men of Valour, and hath pleaded our Cause against an ungodly Nation, and delivered us from the deceitful and unjust Man. Destruction is come upon them unawares ; and the Net which they have hid hath caught themselves ; into that very Destruction have they fallen. The Enemy made a Pit and digged it, and is fallen into the Ditch which he made. His Mischief is returned upon his own Head, and his violent Dealing is come down upon his own Pate. Therefore will we praise the Lord according to his Righteousness, and will sing Praises to the Name of the Lord most high. We will enter into his Gates with Thanksgiving, and into his House with Praise. We will enter into his Courts with Burnt-offerings, and pay our Vows which our Lips have uttered and our Mouth hath spoken, when we were in Trouble. Come and hear, all ye that fear God, and we will declare what he hath done for our Souls, and for our Safety : For our Tongue shall talk of his Righteousness all the Day long ; for they are consumed, for they are brought unto Shame that seek our Hurt."

We



We need not wonder, *My Brethren*, that the Government has singled out a Day for solemn Thanksgiving, and “recommended it to all Ministers of the Gospel, with their several Congregations, to meet on that Day to return Thanks to Almighty God for his having so visibly supported us in this just and necessary War ; and that all the People of the Province might at one Time, and with one Voice, express their Thankfulness on this glorious Occasion.” — To have hindered holy Convocations and the Return of publick Praises, at such an extraordinary Season, might have exceeded the civil Magistrate’s Power : But the Authority will find a chearful ready Compliance with their seasonable Motion and agreeable Advice, in Regard to the Observation of this Day as a sacred Festival.

We should be more ungrateful than the *Lepers*, not to return at this Time to give Glory to God. Does not every Heart dilate with Thankfulness, and every Countenance sparkle with Joy, at the Contemplation of such a Number of memorable Events, so crouded in Point of Time and so propitious in their Nature, as will excite the Wonder of Posterity, and which no former Age can equal, since the Settlement of *New-England* ?

*We ourselves* have heard with our Ears, and our Fathers have told us, what Works God did in their Days, in the Times of old, in conquering and expelling the *Heathen* and establishing their Colonies : But will not the present Fathers be able to astonish  
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their listening Children with the Story of Things still more glorious and important ? The Occasion is most just for calling religious and solemn Assemblies, in grateful Commemoration of the repeated uncommon Bounties of Heaven to our King, our Nation and Land.

This distinguished Year has crowned our Wishes and former Enterprizes, and determined a tedious War, at least in these northern Parts, in the Establishment of our Peace, and the Security of our Land, Liberty, and Government. God has perfected that which concerns us, and laid the Foundation of our future Enlargement and Emolument, and put the Security of our civil and religious Rights and Privileges into our own Hands.

Our Enemies had invaded our Country, encroached upon our Rights, incircled us with Forts and Settlements, ingrossed the Friendship and Trade of the Natives, debauched them from their Fidelity, corrupted their Minds from the Simplicity of Nature as well as the Gospel ; animated them to all Acts of Hostility, Falshood, and Cruelty ; sought to inflave, and long had plotted the Destruction of, a free and happy People, dwelling peaceably and securely by them ; and, swollen with Pride and Avarice, would have treacherously ravished from us the goodly Inheritance so dearly purchased by our Ancestors. But, behold ! through the tender Mercy of our God upon us, we this Day rejoice in the Salvation of that God who gives Victory to  
Kings,

Kings, and casts down the lofty from their Seats, and triumph in the Humiliation and Confusion of all our aspiring ambitious Foes. We see the Mortification of Insolence, the Reward of the wicked, the Infatuation of their Counsels, Unsuccessfulness of their Enterprizes, and the Abortion of all their mischievous Schemes. "Come, behold the Works of the Lord, what Desolation he hath made in the Earth. He maketh War to cease to the Ends of the Earth. He breaketh the Bow, and cutteth the Spear in sunder. Therefore let us rejoice in the Lord, and joy in the God of our Salvation; and say, continually, The Lord be magnified who hath Pleasure in the Prosperity of his Servants."

In such a free Government as the *English*, the Prosperity of the People is the Honour and Glory of the Sovereign; and so on the contrary. Their Interests are inseparable, their Obligations reciprocal, their Joy mutual; and as the King so the Subject, shall joy in the Strength of the Lord, and in his Salvation how greatly shall they rejoice! for at the same Time and in the same Thing God hath given each of them their Heart's Desire, and hath not withholden the Request of their Lips.

We have often sought the Lord by Prayer, on Days of solemn Fasting and Humiliation, and indeed have cryed Night and Day before him, for his Presence with the Host, and Success to our Arms and military Operations. And though he has seemed to cast us off and refuse to go forth with our  
Armies;

Armies ; though he has made us to turn our Backs upon the Enemy, so that they which hated us, spoiled for themselves ; though he made us a Reproach unto our Neighbours, a Scorn and a Derision to them that were round about us, \* and sore broke us in the Place of Dragons, and covered us with the Shadow of Death ; yet have we not forgotten the Name of our God, or stretched out our Hand unto a strange God." Therefore may we humbly hope that, though we are a sinful People and altogether unworthy of all that Goodness in which God, from Year to Year, has been passing before us, yet that he has graciously heard the Voice of our Supplications, and that in Regard of the Controversy between us and our Enemies, God has rewarded us according to our Righteousness and the Cleanness of our Hands in his Eye-Sight, † and that for the Wickedness of that proud and perfidious Nation which has risen up against us, God has driven them out from before us, and given us their Land to possess it ; and that, notwithstanding our own Righteousness and Uprightness, as a People, in the Sight of God, was by no Means sufficient to intitle us to so great Mercy and Deliverance. And it ought to be very far from the Thought and Imagination of our Heart, that such is our Virtue in general, as a Nation or as a Province, in the Sight of God, as to deserve such a Favour ; tho' in the special Instance of Contention between us and our Enemies, our Cause is righteous and worthy of the signal Interpositions of Providence to support and maintain it : For indeed

\* Psalm xliv. 13, 19. — † Psalm xviii. 24.



indeed we are a sinful, a very sinful, though a greatly obliged People. The Justice of our Cause may merit the Favour of Providence, but in Point of moral Character, we are greatly deficient.--- Would to God we were more worthy of, and better qualified for, these gracious Vouchsafements of Heaven!

The Words of our Text, in Accommodation to the Situation of Affairs with us at present, lead us to take Notice of the *Facts* and *favourable Events* that occasion Joy to our King; yea, cause him greatly to rejoice, together with his happy People, especially his loyal Subjects in these remote Parts of his Dominions; as they are answerable to our Wishes, and the repeated Request of our Lips: And also afford us Instruction relative to that Part of the Duty of Piety towards God, which is peculiarly proper to the Occasion of this Day's Solemnity, even the Duty of Gratitude to God, and the Ascription of Praise and Glory to him, as the great Author of all our Victories, they being the Effect of *his* Strength and Power and favourable Appearance for us. "The King shall joy in thy Strength, O Lord; and in *thy* Salvation how greatly shall he rejoice!"

We are invited to take a View of those *Facts* and *favourable Events* that occasion Joy and great Rejoicing to our King and Country, being answerable to the Wishes of our Hearts and the Request of our Lips.

Could



Could we have thought, some Years since, that we should at this Time, have celebrated a Thanksgiving for the intire Reduction of *Canada*, the compleat Conquest of the Country of our ancient, inveterate and restless Enemies ; the Source of most of our Wars and Troubles with the Natives, and the perpetual Impediment to our Settlements and the Inlargement of our Territories ; the Occasion of so much Bloodshed, Murder, Massacre, Grief for butchered captivated Relatives, Impoverishment of Families, Desolation of Towns, Fears, Alarms, and endless Expence and Damage ?

When that threatening Cloud hung over us, some Years ago, and God seemed angry with us and frowned upon our Undertakings and gave our Enemies the Advantage, the direct Object we had in View, was only the securing our undoubted Rights and Possessions, and driving our Enemies from their unjust Encroachments ; and when at any Time we indulged a further Prospect, and pleased our Imaginations with the Thought of successfully invading their Country, and rooting out their Government and Influence in this Part of the World, we seemed to be as Men that dreamt, because of the Difficulty of the Thing, the Embarrassment that attended it, the slow, or rather no, Progress we made towards it, and the repeated Disappointments in former Attempts of this Kind. Indeed the Hearts of this People have been greatly *in* these Things ; and while our united Supplications were sent up to Heaven, here at home, our Friends and Acquaintance,  
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our Sons and Brethren, were sent forth to jeopard their Lives in the high Places of the Field, exposed to the devouring Sword and the more devouring Pestilence ; and we were willing and forward to disburse Money, as well as spare Men, in an Affair so interesting and important.

And, lo ! Now our most sanguine Expectations are fully answered ; wished-for imaginary Victories are *actually* obtained ; the Cries of a poor oppressed injured People are entered into the Ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, and God has given us our Heart's Desire. CANADA lies prostrate at our Feet, and her stubborn Inhabitants lick the Dust.

The very last Resource of the Enemy has followed the Fate of their boasted CAPITAL. *Montreal* has surrendered to the King's Troops, and every Pass and Fortrefs of their Country, upon the great Lakes, from the Mouth to the Source of the great River *St. Lawrence*, is in the Hands of the *English*.

Out of the Abundance of the Heart the Mouth speaketh. The Passions move the Tongue. That Concern of the *Heart* in these great Events, which heretofore gave Scope and Emphasis to our Petitions, will now give Volubility to our Tongues, in the Expressions of Praise and Gratitude. The Grant of our Requests, in this Case, is no other than granting the Desire of our Hearts. And this Phrase of giving the DESIRE OF THE HEART, intimates plainly to us, the *Greatness*, *Agreeableness*, and  
*Compleatness*

*Compleatness* of the Favour granted. The *Heart's Desire* is every Thing desireable in Regard of any particular Object. In Reference to the Thing for which we this Day give Thanks, what can our King, what can we desire or wish for more?

The Surrender of LOUISBOURG, two Years ago, occasioned Joy and Thanksgiving, on the 14th of *September*. And last Year when we were blessed with the happy Tidings of the Reduction of QUEBEC, our Joy was almost excessive, anticipating the Pleasure we now feel. [Thanksgiving, *Oct.* 25.] But then there was some Allay. The Country was not subdued. The Fate of War was uncertain. Another Year the Enemy might recover all. — Whereas *now*, through the continued Blessing of Heaven, our Joy in this Respect is *full*, our Work *finished*, our Conquest *complete*. The most diffident and suspicious can no longer doubt whether *Canada* is ours, and our Country delivered.

The *American* DUNKIRK and the Western BABYLON are fallen !

I shall endeavour to touch the Springs of your Gratitude and awaken your Joy, by considering the *Agreeableness* and *Perfection* of our Victories, signified in these Words “ *The Heart's Desire.*”

If we view our late glorious Successes by Way of *Contrast* to our former Troubles, and set the Years of Prosperity over - against the Years of Adversity,



Adversity, the Work of God may appear in a more striking Manner unto his Servants, and his Glory unto their Children. For God has *now* made us glad according to the Days wherein he has afflicted us, and the Years wherein we have seen Evil. †

The War, with us, has lasted six Years : Three of them Years of Prosperity and Plenty ; and three of them Years of Rebuke, Misfortune and Drought.

Our late decisive Victories and valuable Acquisitions have not been purchased with a Song, though they occasion Joy and Singing. They have been obtained at the Expence of much Blood and Treasure. Many a precious Life has been sacrificed to these glorious Atchievements. Brave Generals, and noble Lords, accomplished Officers, and great Numbers of fine Soldiers, have laid down their Lives : Many of the *British* Troops and Provincial Volunteers have fallen in Battle, and died in the Bed of Honour. Many, who could not be otherwise conquered, have been overcome by Diseases, and expired in fatal Hospitals. What Year can be mentioned that has not sifted out some of the Flower of our Towns, and thinned our religious Assemblies ? — *Here* a Father has sacrificed a Son ; *there* another his First-born. One mourns the Loss of a Father, another a Brother, and the veiled *Widows*, cloathed in Sackcloth, have come forth in a yearly Succession.

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† Psalm xc. 15, 16.

THE Year 1755 began our western Expeditions. Besides the Affair at *Nova-Scotia*, under General MONCKTON, which removed the *Neutrals* so called (some of the worst Enemies we had, and scattered them through these Provinces, which nourished them as their own Poor); three Armies were then in Motion, and three several Enterprizes concerted. The sad News of General BRADDOCK's Defeat, near the *Ohio*, marching against Fort *Du Quesne*, with a regular Force; and the Loss of a great Number of brave Officers, a fine Artillery, and the intire Rout of his Army; together with the General's own Death; first alarmed us, before the other Armies had come to any Action. [July the 9th.]

General SHIRLEY, designed against *Niagara*, arrived that Year at *Oswego*.

And the Army we equipt from the Provinces, under General JOHNSON, beat the Count *Dieskau*, took him Prisoner and broke his Army at Lake *George*. [Sept. 8.] But made no further Improvement of the Victory that Year.

This Year were the great Earthquakes here and in *Europe*.

The Year 1756 laid waste the upper Parts of the Southern Colonies, in a most shocking Manner, as the Consequence of BRADDOCK's Defeat. It gave *Minorca* to *France*, under *M. de la Gallifionere* and

and Marshal *Richlieu*, [June 29.] and Admiral *BYNG* to Execution, for Unfaithfulness in that Affair. It delivered up *Oswego* and our Shipping upon Lake *Ontario*, to the *French* under *Montcalm*, [August 14] instead of giving *Niagara* to us under Major-General *SHIRLEY*. It built Fort *William Henry*, upon Lake *George*, by the Provincials ; who went no further the second Year, though sent forth for *Crown-Point* and *Canada*, under General *WINSLOW*.

*Fifty-seven* delivered up Fort *William-Henry* to the Marquis *de Montcalm*, [August 9] which was not prevented by General *WEBB* who commanded westward this Year : Nor was *Louisbourg* taken or attempted by Lord *LOUDOUN* and Admiral *HOLBOURN* ; though the latter commanded a Fleet of Men of War, at *Halifax*, and the former sailed from *New-York*, with a Land Force, for that Purpose, and returned after some Tarry at *Halifax*, and Nothing effected.

The ill Usage of the Garrison at Fort *William-Henry*, after Capitulation, in being exposed to the Insults of the *Indians*, will never be forgot, and seemed to be one Mean, under Providence, to stir up *that Spirit* which began to shew itself the next, and continued to do so the several Years following, until God has given us our Hearts Desire, and no longer withholden the Request of our Lips.

At this Time the Province are under some  
Apprehension



Apprehension of the Enemy's penetrating the Country, being flushed with their late Success, and suddenly pushing the Advantage they had got by taking *Fort William*. The Alarm was general, and Men were raised and marching from all Parts of the Province towards *Albany*, till the Government found it to be a needless Expence and Trouble, and so recalled them.

It is observeable, that while our Affairs were thus stagnated, and put on a gloomy discouraging Aspect, both at Home and in the Colonies, we were frequently surprized with Advices from *Germany* of the *Prussian* Bravery, and the vast Atchievements and matchless Heroism of that successful and renowned Monarch. And that same Spirit seemed to be communicated with these Advices.

But—Whether it is to be resolved into a Spirit of Emulation, which, like Enthusiasm, suddenly catches from Breast to Breast, and flashes, like Lightning, from one Part under Heaven to the other Part under Heaven :” Whether it is to be imputed to the public Disgrace and Punishment inflicted, by the Government, upon Pusillanimity and Unfaithfulness, and the Reward of distinguished Merit : Whether it is to be ascribed to a Spirit of Revenge ; to a Sense of present pressing Danger ; to a Change in the Administration : Whether to one or all of these together : Or rather, whether it is, once for all, to be piously attributed to an  
uncommon

uncommon Interposition of Providence, and the sovereign supream Influence of that Universal Being who has the Hearts of all Men in his Hand, and who preserves and kindles up their Spirits by his kindly Visitation : — So it was. — In the Beginning of the Year 1758, our public Councils and national Affairs took a different Turn. Vigorous Measures are now taken. No Time is lost. Fleets and Armies are equipt seasonably and expeditiously. The Attention of the Administration is to carrying on the War to Effect. The Scene shifts. The Good TIME comes on, and the whole Face of our military Affairs is changed.

Several successful Descents are made upon the Coast of *France*, the Shipping at *St. Malo* burnt, and the Harbour of *Cherbourg* demolished. *Senegal* and *Goree*, upon the Coast of *Africa*, are taken by Commodores MARSH and KEPPEL. Admiral OSBORNE obtains a Victory at Sea, and retards the *French* Fleet destin'd for *America*. A grand Fleet arrives at *Halifax* from *England*, and early invests *Louisbourg*, [*June* 8] which, after a vigorous and close Siege of near seven Weeks, surrenders, at Discretion, to Admiral BOSCAWEN and Major-General AMHERST, [*July* 26] which occasions great Rejoicing, and seems to be the Earnest of future Successes. General ABERCROMBIE crosses the Lake, and is repulsed with great Loss before *Ticonderoga*, [*July* 8] and returns to the Camp at *Lake George*. To make some Compensation for this great Misfortune, Lieut.-Colonel BRADSTREET, with

with great Expedition, marches a Force, consisting of Regulars and Provincials, to Fort *Frontenac*, by the Way of *Oswego*, (now demolished) takes and destroys that rich Fort [*August 27*] and some of the Shipping, and returns with much Spoil.

Fort *Du Quesne* is taken [*Nov. 24*] by Brigadier-General FORBES, and called *Pittsbourg*, after the great Mr. PITT, Prime-Minister of State, whose Wisdom and Administration was, at this Time, greatly applauded: The Spirit of Council at home, answering to the Spirit of Bravery and Fidelity abroad.

Such a Spirit appeared in the Beginning of this Year, that it was foretold, without pretending to an uncommon Spirit of Prophecy, that "This Year will produce great Things. The Days of Sloth and Inactivity are over. You are now called to Arms, and it is for Something. The Object is grand that is in View," &c.

The *British* Lion being roused, if we keep Company with him in *Fifty-nine*, we shall see him perform Wonders, and carry all before him. From hunting and securing his Prey in *Africa*, you see him crossing over to the *West-Indies*, and taking Possession of two *French* Islands, *Guadaloupe* and *Marigalante*, [*in May*] under General BARRINGTON, and here in *North-America*, General AMHERST succeeding to the chief Command, he frights away the Enemy from the strong and almost impregnable



impregnable Fort *Carrilon* at *Ticonderoga*, which they evacuate and burn, [*July 26*] just as our Troops had compleated their Works, and were in a Readiness to play upon the Fort, having received but little Damage from the Enemy's Fire. *Crown-Point* follows their Example, [*August 1*] with greater Precipitation, and General AMHERST becomes Master of that Quarter, without a Battle, and strengthens the Fortification. He afterwards sailes down the Lake, but the Season is too far advanced to push his Conquests further this Year.

General PRIDEAUX being seasonably dispatched against Fort *Niagara*, invests the Place, which, after his unfortunate Death, falls a Sacrifice to his Successor Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, [*July 25*] who defeats a Detachment sent for the Relief of this Garrison, and brings off 800 Prisoners.

And, to crown all, Immortal WOLFE, beats the Enemy, and whole Force of *Canada*, upon the Plains of *Abraham*, not far from *Quebec*, [*Sept. 13*] after a Siege about as long as that of *Louisbourg*. A bold, but glorious Action! Both Generals are slain in Battle, and many of the *French* Officers of the first Rank. The Consequence of which ever-memorable Victory, was the Surrender of the Grand Metropolis [*Sept. 17*] a few Days after, to the King's Troops and Admiral SAUNDERS, who lay in the River with forty-seven Sail of Ships of War, before *Quebec*.

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The Admirals BOSCAWEN and HAWKE severely drubb the *French* at Sea : Their Ports are block'd up : Their flat-bottom'd Boats, with which they make a Pretence of invading *England*, are knock'd to Pieces, by the *English* Men of War, in their own Harbors : Their maritime Power is greatly broken and reduced ; and the *English* succeed equally by Sea and Land. Indeed it must be acknowledged they have a small Fleet under M. *Bompar*, in the *West-Indies*, that find particular Favour, and pass unmolested, and 200 and upwards of *English* trading Vessels, that Season, fall into the Hands of seventy Sail of *French* Privateers, that swarm about *Martineco*. How unlucky that a certain Commodore who commanded a large Squadron in those Seas, should not be able, at this fortunate Season, to acquire his Share of Glory by preventing it ! — In the Business of privateering the *French* may be equal with us, at this Time, there being 1200 Captures on each Side.

But, besides our Successes by Land, at the Close of this Year, more than fifty of their Men of War are burnt, taken, and destroy'd by the *English*.

This instant Year, 1760, will stand distinguished in our Annals, as the Year (the *auspicious Year*) that crowns the grand Enterprize, and closes the whole Scene, as we trust, at least, with us.

This Year holds *Quebec*, in Spite of all the *French* Efforts to retake it, though they lay early  
Sieve

Siege to it, and cause General MURRAY to quit the Field, and retreat, with great Loss to the City, being insnared by a too warm Pursuit of them. But, upon the first Appearance of the *British* Fleet in the River, they quit their Camp, with Precipitation, and leave their Artillery and Stores behind them.

The Enemy, the Beginning of this Year, were in Possession of *Montreal*, and several Fortifications upon the River above and below it, and upon Lake *Champlain*. Accordingly the Business of this Year has been so early effected, by a threefold Division of the Forces of His Majesty and his Colonies.

General MURRAY, from *Quebec*, with the Forces there and those from *Louisbourg*, (after its Demolition by His Majesty's Order) clear the River, and take Possession up to *Montreal*. General HAVILAND, from *Crown-Point*, forces his Way by the Isle of *Noix* and *St. John's*, over-against *Montreal* to the south. And General AMHERST arrives at the same Place, from the west, taking the more difficult Rout, by the Way of *Oswego*, *Ontario*, and so down the River, subjecting all the Forts and the whole Country in his Way. A Body of *Indians*, with General JOHNSON, make a Part of the Army; but neither they or the other Troops are allowed to plunder a conquered People, after Submission to the Crown of *England*, who affect, at least, to be pleased with their new Government and Deliverance from Slavery.



The remaining Force of *Canada* is now driven into *Montreal*, and this was their last Resource. Here the three Generals meet, (as it is ordered in Providence) nearly at the same Time. So formidable an Appearance, and the dreaded Name of AMHERST at its Head, amazes and confounds them, breaks all their Resolutions, inclines the *Canadians* to leave their Commanders, and, without any Trial of their Strength in the Field, disposes them, in *general*, to a Surrender. Governor *Vaudrueil* capitulates. They are Prisoners of War. The Garrison and Regular Troops to be sent to *France*, with the Governors and Men in Power. The common People, at present, to retain their Possessions in Peace, but not to trade with the *Indians*, on Pain of Death.

These are the Laurels that are won, the Garlands that adorn the Year ! These are the Trophies of our Victories, and the Grounds of our Triumph ! These Victories pave the Way for one another, and the Success of one Year for the Prosperity of another. Thus an AMHERST can obtain repeated Victories without a Battle, and live immortal ; while an immortal WOLFE expires in Battle, and conquers in dying. †

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† THE present Inhabitants of *Canada* are the Descendants of a small Colony planted there by *Henry IV.* of *France*, in 1603 or 1604. But 20, or 30, Years at least before this, Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* being fitted out by Secretary *Walsingham* for this Purpose, sailed up *St. Lawrence* River, and took Possession for the Crown of *England*, about 1550, or, according to others, in 1583. The *French* indeed in 1542, carried

**T**HE *Agreeableness* and *Perfection* of our Victories and Conquests, under God, will further appear

carried thither a few People from *Rochelle*; but their Settlement was of no Continuance. And before this, in 1534 and 5, *J. Cartier*, of *St. Malo*, made two Voyages to *St. Lawrence* River, and proceeded up as far as *Montreal*, and called the Country *New-France*: And earlier still (exactly when is uncertain) a Coaster, in the Service of the King of *France*, discovered this River, and sailed up, and took a nominal Possession for his royal Master.

But it is said the *Cabots* first explor'd the Gulph of *St. Lawrence*; and that so early as 1496 and 7, they, and other *British* Subjects, discover'd and took Possession according to the Form of those Times, of all the eastern Coast of *North America*, from *Cape Florida*, to the North Polar Circle for and in the Name of the Crown of *England*: However, two Ships from *England* sail'd up this River in 1527, which was seven Years before *Cartier's* Voyages abovementioned.

But whoever were really the first Discoverers, or Settlers and Possessors of this Country of *Canada*, north of the River *St. Lawrence*, it is certain, that it was conquer'd by Sir *David Kirk* and Associates in 1628, who were commissioned, as private Adventurers by the King of *England*, and Patents were obtained from the *English* Court, by which the Lands called *Canada*, north of the River *St. Lawrence*, were granted to Sir *David Kirk*.

But in the Treaty of *St. Germain*, in 1632, it was returned to *France*, who have continued the Possession of it till the present Year 1760; but not without several Efforts of the *English* to retake it, in this long Tract of Time. For Instance: "In 1690 Sir *William Phips* was sent against *Quebec*, with a Fleet of 34 Sail, and an Army of Provincials from *New-England*.

But this Expedition being undertaken too late in the Year, the principal Officers being unexperienced in the Service, great Sickness happening among the Men, and other Disappointments, the Fleet was oblig'd to return without effecting any Thing, having lost a thousand Men, and many Transports in the Attempt.

In 1711 the *English* intended to besiege *Quebec*, with 68 Vessels, under the Command of Sir *Hovenden Walker*, who sailed from *Boston* on the 30th of *July*, with 6463 Men, under the Command of Mr. *Hill*. On the 13th of *August* the Fleet and Transports entered the River *St. Lawrence*, in the Night, contrary to the Advice of the Pilots on Board, and, in a Fog, fell in with the North Shore; they lost 8 Transports, and 884 Men  
upon

appear, if we consider, how that we are not only delivered hereby from the future Malice and Mischiefs of restless, encroaching, and ambitious *Frenchmen*, and have the Satisfaction to see all their Schemes

upon *Egg-Island*; and, in a Council of War, it was determined that Ignorance of the Pilots render'd it impracticable to proceed.

In 1746 a Squadron was fitted out from *England* under Colour of reducing *Quebec* and all *Canada*, and directed to take on board 35 Companies of *Americans*, under the Command of General *St. Claire*. The Command of the Fleet was given to the late Admiral *Leffock*, whose Conduct sufficiently shew'd that the Reduction of *Canada* was not at that Time intended."

*Quebec* is 120 Miles up the River, and was founded by *Champlain* in 1608.

*Nova-Scotia* was not only first discovered, but first settled by the *English*. The first settling of any *French* in this Country, was at the same Time that *Henry IV.* of *France* sent his Colony to *Canada*, in 1603 or 4, but the *English* had Settlements there in 1602, according to the Histories of both Nations. In 1621 it was granted, by the Crown, to Sir *William Alexander*, Secretary of State for *Scotland*, and called *Nova-Scotia*, whereas the *French* called it *Acadie*. In 1623 King *Charles* the I. gave it to his Father in Law the King of *France*. In 1627 or 8, *Kirk* took it from the *French*, at the same Time he took *Canada* before-mentioned. It was ceded to *France*, together with *Canada*, by the Treaty of *St. Germain* in 1632. *Cromwel* took it 1654. Delivered back by *Charles II.* 1662. In 1690 it was taken by *New-Englandmen*, at their own Charge, the same Year that Sir *William Phips* went for *Quebec* and *Canada*. In 1697 it was again ceded to *France*. In 1710, the Year before the second unsuccessful Expedition to *Canada*, it was reduced by Forces from *Great-Britain* and *New-England*, and confirmed by the Treaties of *Utrecht*, and *Aix la Chapelle*. The *French* Inhabitants were permitted to retain their Possessions till 1755, when they were removed for their Perfidy and Disloyalty.

The *Mississipi* Country, or *Louisiana*, began to be settled not till the latter End of 1600, and Beginning of 1700. Their Settlements received no Form till 1708. *Lewis XIV.* patents it to the *Sieur Crozal* in 1712; and the Capital of the Country called *New-Orleans* was not founded till 1717.

It's to be hoped the *English* may be able to give a better Account of it, if the War lasts a few Years longer.



Schemes and long-laid Contrivances baffled and confounded, and such a proud insulting Foe disgrac'd, humbled, and brought under our Power, who aim'd to lord it over us and our Children : But hereby also solid Foundation is laid for Peace and Friendship with the Natives, who were Enemies to us, chiefly as they were allied to them, and influenced by their Wiles, and made the Tools of their Avarice and Malice.

The *Indian* Trade, now ravish'd from the *French* and secur'd to us, will be greatly emolumentive to the Nation, and advantageous to the Colonies.

A vast Extent of Country, beyond our ancient Claims, is now become our Property, being a conquered Land, and won at the Point of the Sword.

Our new Settlements may now push out in Safety on all Sides, and our distant Planters no longer get their Bread with the Peril of their Lives, because of the Sword of the Wilderness.

We have now given us the pleasing Prospect of having our Lands and Liberties, and Patrimony of our Fathers secur'd to us, and our Children after us, from Generation to Generation.

This is a good Land in which we dwell, and it would be strange if we were willing and easy to forego the Possession of it : But then over and above this, what invaluable Blessings are our *Religion*, our  
*Liberty*,

*Liberty*, our *Laws*? And how extremely unhappy must we have been in the Loss of them, especially to have had them forfeited into the Hands of so base and ungenerous a Foe? Might we have hop'd for the Humanity from them, which they experience at the Hands of the *English*? Would they have put us into the Possession of our Lands and Liberty, and made us easy under a free and happy Administration of Government? By no Means: We are morally certain, on the Contrary, that every valuable Blessing and Comfort of Life would at once and forever forsook us, upon being brought under the galling tyrannical Yoke of a *French* Government. In vain we should have complained of unreasonable Impositions, spiritual and political, and groan'd under the insupportable Pressures of an arbitrary Power. This is the Nature of despotic Power in general, and the Spirit of *French* Policy in particular,

Reflect a Moment upon the Miseries of a conquered Country; conquered by Papists, Tyrants and Slaves. Imagine your own dear native Country overrun by fierce and bloody Savages, trodden down and devoured by huge and powerful Armies, plundered by a rude & voracious Soldiery, sacrificing the Fortunes, the Peace and very Lives of the helpless Inhabitants, to their insatiable Lust, Avarice and Resentment: Think of your Country in Flames, your Dwellings laid waste, your Children dash'd against the Stones, your Wives ravished, your all taken from you, the aged and honorable treated without Distinction, and hence learn to commiserate  
those

those Cities and Countries, that, at this Day, feel all these Evils and Distresses. Hence learn to prize and pray for Peace, and to rejoice in that Salvation God has given you.

Let us bless God, with great Sincerity, for his distinguishing Goodness, in causing us to triumph in Success, instead of groaning under the Chain of Slavery and Conquest.

Can any Thing be more according to our Wishes, and our *Hearts Desire*, than to see our Religion and Laws, our Liberty and valuable Property and Possessions, passing down securely from us to our Children after us, in whom we hope, as it were, to out-live ourselves in a Kind of Immortality?

Is it not an additional Circumstance to our Felicity and Joy, upon the present Occasion, that the Success of our Enterprizes against the *French*, in these Parts of the World, has laid a Foundation, and happily serves to prepare the Way for a more successful Propagation of the Gospel among the Natives, as well as for the Conversion of the *Canadians*, in Time, to the Protestant Faith? Great and insuperable Difficulties and Embarrassments have lain in the Way of this most Christian and worthy Design, which are now, in great Measure, removed. *French* Priests and Politicians henceforth may not corrupt and debauch them. Commerce will contract an Acquaintance, and mutual Knowledge of each others Languages, Customs and Manners.

Will



Will not their Sons henceforth come among us for Instruction, and accomplish themselves for Teachers in their own Nation? Will not the worthy respectable Society at home, as well as the liberal and pious among ourselves, have more Heart and Courage to engage in such a Work, and employ Missionaries from among ourselves, that shall be spirited for the Service, to turn those *Heathens* from Darkness to Light, and from the Power of Sin and *Satan* unto God? To plant the Gospel in those Countries, and among those barbarous People, where it never has yet had any Footing, must be truly glorious, and apostolical.

It is worthy of Notice, that the three Years last past have been as remarkably fruitful, as our martial Operations have been successful. The Years have been restor'd which the Drought and the Insect have consumed. Before we could ask, God has answered, and prevented us continually with the Blessings of Goodness. Nor need any be told how favourable these Seasons have been, in Regard of the several Campaigns that have yearly been carried on against our Enemies: As thereby our Fleets and Armies have been constantly supplied with those Refreshments that were necessary to their Health, Support and Comfort. Through the Blessing of Heaven, the Produce of our Land has greatly exceeded the Demands for our *home* and *private* Consumption.

And may we not hope that those Floods of  
Water,

Water, which God has poured out upon the dry Ground, turning our barren Land into Water-Springs, are a happy Prelude to a glorious outpouring of his Holy Spirit, for our general Reformation, and the Conversion of the *Indians*; that Converts may spring up as the Grass, and the Desert blossom with the Fruits of Righteousness, and the Wilderness become as a Field which the Lord has blessed.

“ God has been merciful to us, and blessed us, and caused his Face to shine upon us;” \* and thus far has heard and answered our Prayers. Will he not now cause his Way to be known upon this Part of the Earth, and his saving Health among all the Nations? Might it not be for this noble Purpose, even gospelising *America*, that God bro’t our Fore-Fathers into this Land, and gave it them in Possession, even, in some Measure, as he planted the *Hebrews* in *Canaan*, for the common Benefit of the World? They are expelled from their ancient Haunts and wild Retreats, to make Way for us, and that goodly Scene, that now succeeds, and is likely to increase, of populous Towns, and fruitful Villages; and is it much that in Exchange for their *carnal*, we should be willing and forward to impart unto them our *spiritual* Things? Would it not be according to our Hearts Desire, and a Thing most agreeable to see the Gospel, in Consequence of our Victories, finding its Way, and flourishing along, the Wilderness, and these People becoming God’s People who were not

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\* Psalm lxxvii, 1, 2.

his People, and our Fellow *Christians* as well as Fellow *Subjects*? How pleasing this to our gracious Sovereign, the Defender of the Faith, and nursing Father of the Church; and how acceptable to his religious Subjects of all Denominations?

The crowning Circumstance of our Wishes, in Regard of our late Acquisitions, is the Prospect we have of its being continued to us in a Treaty of Peace. Without this indeed our Thanksgiving is only to the Halves. Yea, it might have been better, on some Accounts, not to have conquered *Canada* at all, but only secur'd our own Claims, and drove them from their Encroachments, than to be oblig'd to have it conceded back to *France*, now we have made it our own. But this can never be unless, “ the Necessity of our Affairs should oblige us to accept of Terms less advantageous than our present Successes seem to promise us.”

If Heaven should still smile upon his Majesty's Arms, and those of his Allies, in such a Manner as shall “ put it in our Power to retain some of our Conquests, at the making of a Peace,” surely *Canada* will be one. *Quebec* was taken almost by a Miracle, and the Country subdu'd by a Series of most remarkable Events and Successes: To give it up under our present Circumstances, would seem to border upon *Impiety*, were not our *urgent* secular Interests to be taken into Consideration at all. Long Experience shews that there can be no Peace in *North-America*, so long as *France* holds *Canada*, or  
even



even *Louisiana*. The recent Instance of *Indian* Perfidy, in the dishonorable and cruel Treatment of the Garrison of Fort *Loudon*, after Capitulation, and their late Hostilities in those southern Parts, are most probably owing to the Influence and Encouragement of the *French*, settled back towards the *Mississipi*, in that yet unconquer'd and unknown Country. Broils here in *America* are able to spread the Flames of War thro' *Europe*: This is the Case at present, and in the great Work of *making* Peace, will no Regard be had to *Peace*? Those great and honourable Personages who may compose a future Congress for that Purpose, will surely act in Character. So far forth as Peace is desirable and a Blessing, so far forth the yielding up *Canada*, to its former Owners, might be disagreeable, and of general pernicious Consequence. “ *Canada* in the Hands  
“ of *Britain* will endanger the Kingdom of *France*,  
“ as little as any other Cession; and from its Situation and Circumstances cannot be hurtful to  
“ any other State.” But with this Country in the Hands of the *French*, who are able at any Time, by their *Indians* to alarm and disturb our Frontiers, we can have no sufficient Security for our former Claims. Suppose these Bounds to contain a sufficient Scope of Territory for future Possession. Who shall be answerable for all that Blood and Carnage, that is the foreknown certain Consequence of placing us again by so bad Neighbours, who have such Opportunity and Inclination to do us Mischief, not only by the Way of the Natives, but by pursuing their former Scheme of undermining our Country, and fortifying  
invisibly

invisibly in the thick Wilderness to our Destruction? *Great-Britain* will stand vehemently for a Country she has so *dearly* won, though under the special Smiles of Heaven. She finds the Expence and Difficulty of taking Forts and marching Troops in this ragged Wilderness, and yet has no Security, upon the giving up *Canada*, that the same or greater Charge and Fatigue, shall not soon need to be repeated; and no Security, neither, of the like Success. She now, better than ever, understands the Worth and Importance of her Colonies, and, instead of requiring any *Check* upon their Growth, knows that her own Wealth and Glory greatly depend upon their Increase, Extent and Numbers. “*Canada*, in the Hands of *France*, has always “*stinted* the Growth of our Colonies.” But “with *Canada* in our Possession, our People in “*America* will increase amazingly.” And the larger their Extent of Country the more they will give themselves to Husbandry, and consequently the greater will be the Demand for the Manufactures of *Great-Britain*. Here is a double Reason of *this Demand*, arising from the Increase of the Number of Consumers, and the Increase of the Occasion for such Consumption.

If twenty-five Years will double the Number of Inhabitants in the Colonies, where there is no uncommon Obstruction to their Increase, then one hundred Years will give sixteen for one, without Importation of Foreigners: And if this be the common Rate of Increase by Generation, then one  
Century

Century and a half will people the *British* Empire in *America*, with upwards of Sixty Million Souls; supposing one Million in the Colonies at present. But a much slower Increase will in a few Scores of Years equal the Number of Inhabitants on this Side the *Atlantic*, to those on the other; and yet the vast Increment here, shall increase the Population in *Britain*, as it will give more Employment there, and better Means of Subsistence.

But supposing the Number of *British* Subjects in *America* to be still ten Times greater, under various Forms of Government, having differing Interests, and all springing from the same Root, and acknowledging the same Mother, they could never endanger the *Safety*, but would be the growing *Strength and Glory* of the Nation.

So that, as *Canada* is now ours, we may depend upon the continued Possession of it, and to inherit the Blessing thence resulting. Indeed, if some of our Acquisitions must be ceded to *France*, we have enough besides *Canada*, and they have little or Nothing, as yet, to exchange.

The *French* have, indeed, made very vigorous Efforts, from Year to Year, for taking Possession of His Majesty's *German* Dominions: But their Designs have been, hitherto, frustrated, and their numerous Armies repeatedly vanquished, by the Forces of our Sovereign, under the Conduct of the illustrious FERDINAND; who, we hope, will still  
be



## 38 A Thanksgiving Sermon for

be able, through the Favor of Heaven, to preserve that threatened Country.

Nor can we forbear to rejoice in the late Success which it has pleased God to grant to his *Prussian* Majesty, in the Defeat of a very considerable Part of the *Austrian* Forces in *Silesia*. This Victory, at such a Juncture, is very important; and, considered in all its Circumstances, must make no small Addition to the Glory of that great Ally of our Sovereign, in whose Success the *British* Nation and the Protestant Cause are so deeply interested. A Cause which we beseech Almighty God still to plead. ‡

BUT

‡ The Reasons for holding *Canada* might, perhaps, be ranged, some of them, in the following Order:

1. *France* has made no Acquisition this War that may be deemed an Equivalent for it, and the present Aspect of Things, promises she never will.

2. Should a Cession of some of the *British* Conquests to *France*, be necessary at a general Peace, we have others for this Purpose, perhaps of equal Importance to them, tho' not to us.

3. There can be no Peace made upon these Terms: The Foundation of it is destroy'd by giving up *Canada*, for the *French* will again encroach, upon their being establish'd in their former Country, and the Dispute about *American* Claims, will again embroil the two Nations, and spread the Flames of War thro' *Europe*, as it does at present.

4. To give up *Canada* will be infinitely disadvantageous to *Great-Britain*, as it will stint and limit the Growth and Expansion of her Colonies, and so prevent the Exportation of her Manufactures, and the Advancement of her Wealth and Glory.

5. All that future Effusion of Blood, which will be the Consequence of the *French* again possessing *Canada* and their *Indians*, will, in a Sense, lie at the Door of *Britain*, who thus give them the Power and Opportunity.

6. The

**B**UT we ought now to turn our Attention to that Part of the Text, which devoutly and gratefully ascribes these Favours and glorious Victories to the Strength and Arm of God, and teaches us and our King to rejoice in them as the Salvations and gracious Vouchsafements of Heaven to us.

We were exhorted and admonish'd in the Beginning of the War, to prepare ourselves for whatever might be the Event of Things, which was then so uncertain ; even to meet the Lord in the Way of his Mercy, of Prosperity and great Success, as well as to meet him in the Way of his judicial Dispensations, and those unfavorable Events which he has allotted to our Enemies.

Having obtained Help of God, we continue unto this Day, and live to see those great Things which many others would have rejoiced to see, but have been prevented by Death. We now look into the Book of our once impending Fate, and read those *Leaves*, with Pleasure, which the Hand of Time has now revealed. A Fate, O ! how much better than we deserved ! and that loudly calls for our Gratitude. The former frowning Dispensations  
were

6. The Charge and Trouble of reducing *Canada*, and the Forts dependent, is too great to be often repeated, as *England* finds by Experience.

7. Giving up *Canada*, will throw the former Embarrassments in the Way of gospelizing the *Indians*, and destroy the pleasant Prospect we now enjoy of the Augmentation of the Kingdom of CHRIST, as well as Enlargement of the *British* Empire.

were designed, by Heaven, to prepare us for our present Exaltation and Glory ; and this was the natural Tendency of them. As Pride goes before a Fall, so before Honor is Humility. It becomes us not to boast and vaunt, but greatly abase ourselves before that God who resisteth the proud, but giveth Grace to the lowly. If we are not formed to a humble obedient Temper ; and, being made sensible of our Dependence upon Heaven, are thereby, in some Measure, prepared for our present great " Emolument and extended Conquest," we have Reason to fear that we shall be destroy'd in the Prosperity of Fools. " Behold his Soul, which is lifted up, is not upright in him : But the just shall live by his Faith." † If we are too much elated with our Prosperity, God has unknown Ways of bringing down the Haughtiness of our Hearts. " The lofty Looks of Men shall be humbled, and the Haughtiness of Men shall be bowed down ; and the Lord alone shall be exalted." ‡ Therefore let us beware lest we say in our Heart, Our Power and the Might of our Hand hath gotten us this Wealth ; or suffer our Heart to be lifted up, and forget God, and not keep his Commandments, his Judgments, and his Statutes : For if all this Goodness of God, instead of leading us to Repentance, and promoting a general Reformation of Manners, (according to the genuine Tendency of such favourable Dispensations) has a *contrary* Effect, we may expect some terrible Thing, in Righteousness, will soon be the Consequence of it.

Truly

† Hab. ii. 4. ——— ‡ If. ii. 11.



Truly our Occasion for Joy and Rejoicing is very great.—*New-England* never saw such a Day as this before. But let us remember to joy in the Strength of the Lord, and rejoice in the Salvation of our God. Let our Joy be religious, decent, temperate and pure.

Our Rejoicing this Day will not be a carnal Mirth, and an unhallowed Merriment, if it be according to the Text, arising from such a View of our Victories, as makes God the Author of them; but will be accompanied with Wisdom, Seriousness, and orderly Behaviour in all, both old and young, and therefore we shall see no Riots, or Revels, or loose Behaviour, unsuitable to the Occasion, and unworthy the Name and Profession of Christians.

To rejoice in the Strength and Salvation of God, is not a mere Gladness and Exultation of Heart, for the Blessings and Successes we commemorate ; but a Rejoicing in them, as the Effects of God's Power, and the Fruits of his Bounty to us. It is a holy religious Rejoicing, implying Gratitude, Love, Submission, and a Dedication of Ourselves to the Service of that God, who has thus done great Things for us, whereof we are glad.

The *Heathen* Festivals contain'd a Sort of Consecration of themselves to their Gods. How much more should we *Christians*, soberly and devoutly yield up ourselves unto God, as those that are alive from the Dead, instead of yielding our Members as Instruments

Instruments of Unrighteousness unto Sin, as they did in Honor of their impure Deities, in all the Lusts of Intemperance and Uncleaness. *Christians* are the Temple of the living God : We eat of the Lord's Table, and therefore must not partake of the Table of Devils, or have Fellowship with the unfruitful Works of Darkness.

The Strength, the Arm, or Omnipotence of God, is Matter of *Joy*, in Point of Speculation, to them that fear him ; it is so to our King, and to our Country, as well as to God's People of old : But the *Effect* of this mighty Power, in Works of Kindness and great Salvation, is Ground of actual and great *Rejoicing*, and of all those external Expressions of inward Satisfaction which we make this Day.

“ God has spoken once, twice have I heard this, that Power belongeth unto God.” \* Our God is the God of Salvation, and by terrible Things in Righteousness has he answered us. The Glory of all Conquests belongs to God, and to him let us ascribe it, through whom alone our Troops have done valiantly, and trod down their Enemies. “ The Race is not to the swift, or the Battle to the strong, the Victory is the Lord's, and he setteth up one, and pulleth down another. All Things are under a divine Governance and Direction, and God has Power and Means to accomplish all his Purposes. He is that

\* Psalm, lxxii, 11.

that Almighty Monarch, who does according to his Pleasure, in the Army of Heaven, and among the Inhabitants of the Earth, & has secret & irresistible Ways of plucking up, & establishing Kingdoms, & effecting those Changes and Revolutions that happen to the States and Governments of this World. It is He musters and inspires the Host, that raises up brave and faithful Generals, that inspires with Wisdom, and presides over the Administration. It is He changes the Face of War, as well as turns it into Peace. What cannot noble Commanders and resolute Armies do when the Time comes that God will honor them as Instruments of Victory. Then He will cause the Worm *Jacob* to thresh the Mountains, and the weak to be strong as *David*. “ Without God vain is the Help of Man: † Martial Genius, Spirit and Success is of Him, by whom our Armies have thus play’d the Man for their People, and the Cities of their God, and laid the Foundation of our present Rejoicing.

Let a grateful Sense of God’s great and unmerited Goodness be deeply and lastingly impress’d upon our Hearts. Let the Memory of these joyful Events be preserved. Let us not hide them from our Children, shewing to the Generation to come, the Praises of the Lord, and his Strength and the wonderful Works that he hath done, that the Generation to come may know them, even the Children which shall be born, who may arise and declare them to their

† Psalm, xli, 14, 15.



their Children ; that they may set their Hope in God, and not forget the Works of God, but keep his Commandments.'†

Let the high Praises of our God be in our Mouth, even as a two-edged Sword has been in our Hands, to execute Vengeance upon the *Heathen*, and Punishment upon the People.'‡ Let us make Mention of the loving Kindness of the Lord, and talk of all his wondrous Works.

And not only *speake* but *sing* the Praises of the Lord. " O sing unto the Lord a new Song, for he hath done marvellous Things, he hath triumphed gloriously." So sang *Moses* and the Children of *Israel*, and so sang the Saints of old in their Festivities.

And above all Things, to the Words of our Mouths, and Praises of our Lips, let be added the Obedience of our Hearts and Lives. The Love of God is keeping his Commandments, and *sincere* Thankfulness is a living Principle of virtuous Action. Such as live viciously, and offend God in *Deed*, are certainly ungrateful at Heart ; their Praises are Mockery, their Incense Abomination.

Let us fear God and honor the King, and be peaceable Subjects of an easy and happy Government. And, May the Blessing of Heaven be even upon those Enemies of our Country, that have now  
submitted

† Psalm lxxviii. 4, 6, 7. — ‡ Psalm cxlix. 6, 7.

submitted themselves to the *English* Government, and, according to the Oath they have taken, lead quiet Lives in all Godliness and Honesty! May we cheerfully support the Powers ordain'd of God, and contribute towards defraying the necessary Charge of so successful a War; and see that such as preach the Gospel, are able to live of the Gospel! If we ha'n't a Spirit in us to support the Gospel, and the Preachers of it, with some Honor and Liberality at home, can we expect that God will so far favour us, in his Providence, as to make us Instruments of transmitting it to other Nations?

May the Goodness of God to us inspire us with Benevolence of Heart to others! And May we be ever ready to distribute, willing to communicate! May God provide for our numerous Widows, and Fatherless! To the most necessitous among them, I recommend Part of those Offerings that are usually made to me.

May the Kingdom of God the Redeemer be greatly advanced *here*, and in all Parts of the World! May Virtue, Piety, Temperance, Justice become fashionable amongst us, being exemplified in the Lives of People of the first Rank! May the Sabbath of the Lord be more sacredly observed! even by the polite and gay, and those that have served in Armies, instead of being profan'd and disregarded in Consequence of the War, the Success of which, under God, serves greatly to strengthen our  
pious

pious Obligations. And, May the Counsel of the Lord be acceptable to us all ! And, May we break off our Sins by Righteousness, and become a holy and reformed, that we may be a happy People ! And the Mercy of the Lord our God be upon us, from Generation to Generation, and his Righteousness unto Childrens Children. *Amen.*





*The Names of the Men lost by the  
War, out of this Parish, since  
1755.*

SAmuel Fairbanks  
William Fairbanks  
Isaac Kendal

Ithamar Bennet

Hezekiah Whitcomb

John Whitcomb

Jacob Glazier

Simon Kendal

John Farrar

Jeremiah Dickenson

William Brabrook

Ebenezer Bigelow

Jacob Smith

Jonathan Geary

Philip Geno

Reuben Walker

Stephen Kendal

George Bush

Joseph Stewart

19

The four first were slain in the Morning-Action at Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755. All the Rest, I think, were lost by Sicknefs abroad, or Indisposition they brought home with them from the Camp; except the last, who was drowned, this Year, in Lake Champlain; and Brabrook, of whom we have no Account.

The Names of the Men of the  
War, out of this Parish,  
1755.

Samuel Lister  
William Lister  
John Kestel

Thomas Lister  
Harrison Lister

John Williams

John Lister

John Lister

John Lister

John Lister

William Lister

William Lister

William Lister

William Lister

William Lister

William Lister

William Lister

William Lister

William Lister

William Lister

The following are the names of the  
men of the Parish of St. Andrew's,  
who were killed in the late  
war, they were killed in the  
year 1755, and were buried in  
the churchyard of St. Andrew's,  
and were the only men of the  
Parish who were killed in the  
late war.

